

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Psychological Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences 2. Institute of Child Psychology, Budapest 	DATE DISTR.	25 October 1961
DATE OF INFO.		NO. PAGES	1
PLACE & DATE ACQ.		REFERENCES	RD <i>HA Proc</i> <i>B-4/CIRC</i>
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS PENDING

organizational and personnel breakdown of the Psychological Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and its subordinate agency, the Institute of Child Psychology, Budapest.

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REP

1. The Hungarian Psychological Committee, an independent affiliate of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, is headed by Professor Dr. Ferenc Gegesi-Kiss, the head of the Children's Clinic of the University of Budapest Medical School. The Committee consists of the following sections:

a. Section I, the Psychological Experimental Section (Kísérleti Lelkészeti Alkotottság), headed by Professor Dr. Lajos Károlyi [redacted]

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b. Section II, the Philosophical-Psychological Section (Philosophia Lelkészeti Alkotottság), headed by Dr. László Matrai [redacted]

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c. Section III, the Psychological Methods Section (Módszertani Alkotottság), headed by (Mrs.) Lucy Liebermann [redacted]

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d. Section IV, the Medical-Psychological Section (Orvoslelketani Alkotottság), headed by Professor Dr. Béla Horányi [redacted]

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e. Section V, the Pedagogical Psychological Section (Pädagogical Lelkészeti Alkotottság), headed by Dr. Ferenc Lenard [redacted]

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- f. Section VI, the Psychology of Art Section (Művészeti Lelektani Albizottság), headed by Dr. Gábor Pogany [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
- g. Section VII, the Labor Psychology Section (Munkalelektani Albizottság), headed by Dr. Imre Molnár [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- h. Section VIII, the Transportation Psychology Section (Közlekedési Lelektani Albizottság), headed by Dr. László Horváth [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- i. Section IX, the Criminal Psychology Section (Kriminál Psichológiai Albizottság), headed by Professor Dr. Miklós Kádár [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- j. Section X, the Section for Psychotherapeutic Pedagogy (Gyógypüdejogiai Lelektani Albizottság), headed by Dr. Gustav Barczi [redacted]
2. Subordinate to the Hungarian Psychological Committee is the Institute of Child Psychology at Szondi utca 83, Budapest 6, which was founded in 1903 by the Hungarian child psychologist, Pal Ranchburg, and is still operated according to his theories to a large extent. After 1956 the HSWP strongly attacked these principles and attempted to force the Institute to follow Soviet theories and techniques. In 1958 the proponents of the Ranchburg school formed a deputation consisting of three leading members of the child psychology section of the Academy of Sciences: Professor Béla Horányi, Professor Pal Göndör, and Professor Gyula Nyíri. These men made representations to the Council of Ministers and succeeded in getting permission to continue work at the Institute according to the Ranchburg principles. In 1961, however, the HSWP was getting the upper hand again and it was expected that the Institute would eventually have to bow to pressure and adopt Soviet methods.
3. The Institute of Child Psychology is headed by Dr. Imre Molnár. His deputy is Dr. Ilona Edervary, nee Kovacs [redacted] The administrative chief of the Institute is Margit Csipka [redacted] head of the library is Margit Dezső, nee Czibré [redacted] The institute has the following sections:
- a. Medical Section (Orvosi Osztály), headed by Dr. Ilona Edervary (see above); employed as a pediatrician in this section is Dr. Mária Vincze, nee Hermanns [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- b. General Psychological Section (Általános Lelektani Osztály), headed by Dr. Imre Molnár (see para. 1 g above); also employed here are Dr. László Vernay, Dr. György Nador [redacted] 50X1-HUM and Dr. Susanna Murányi-Kovács [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- c. Development Psychology Section (Felülös Lelektani Osztály), headed by Dr. Edith Lenart [redacted] also employed there as a physician is Dr. Erzsébet Benkő, nee Zsemelye [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- d. Pedagogical-Psychological Section, headed by Dr. István Harsányi [redacted] who is assisted by Dr. Blanca Cador, nee Donath [redacted]
- e. Clinical Psychological Section (Klinikai Lelektani Osztály), headed by the psychologist Margit Hirsch [redacted] who also functions as HSWP secretary of the Institute. She is assisted by Dr. Antónia Kabai, nee Huszka [redacted] and Julia Jarmer, nee Tekes [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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4. The Institute of Child Psychology conducts both research and serves as a child psychology clinic. Research is done in the following fields:
 - a. Child Psychology: the study of child intelligence, the development of logical thinking, obstacles to mental development, the study of self expression (through drawings made by children), development of social behavior, the study of neuroses (as manifested in bed-wetting, aggressivity, etc.), the behavior of children of divorced parents, the formation of habits, "the laws of dynamic stereotyping", the development of motivation, the origin of speech defects. Personnel of this Institute are called to courts, police offices, and social welfare offices to serve as expert witnesses or consultants or as interrogators of children.
 - b. General Psychology: Here research is conducted on animals and humans to investigate basic principles of psychic existence. Principal themes are "dynamic stereotyping" and the investigation of habits and their transformation.
 - c. Physiological Psychology: Here the reactions of humans and animals to psychological and physiological factors are examined. Functions of skin reaction and blood pressure are studied. The parallel laws of psychological and physiological functions are investigated.
 - d. Psychological History: The development of psychology as a science in the 19th and 20th centuries is studied and analyzed according to the theories and principles of Leibnitz.
 - e. Labor Psychology: The methods of raising productivity without damaging the worker's system (through better lighting, recesses for conversation, etc.) are studied. Tests are made on specific individuals to investigate means of increasing their productivity for society to the highest point short of straining their capacities.
 - f. Psychosomatic Influences: Here the psychological bases of certain ailments are investigated. Somatic treatment is combined with psychotherapy to determine whether recuperation is speeded up to any degree in this way. Hypochondriacs are examined. This realm of research keeps the Institute particularly busy.
 - g. Laboratory for Human Research: This branch investigates all the most modern developments in psychoanalysis with special reference to the child.
5. The child psychology clinic of the Institute examines at least 2,000 children every year. Cases are referred to it by parents, schools, physicians, and public organizations. The children are examined medically and psychologically and then their environments are also investigated for factors influencing their behavior. The somatic examination takes up factors of diet, organic functions, neurological reflexes, heredity, and the circumstances of birth.

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